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GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER



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THE
GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

Book IV

BY

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AND

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PREFACE

MAY 1 0 34

The most important features which characterize the books of this series are the following: words are presented at the same time in columns and in use; they are used not in dry, isolated sentences, but in sentences naturally connected in describing the manifold interests, occupations, and experiences of childhood, in telling children's classic stories, in biographies of great men, in describing historical events, in explaining the chief features of the government of city, state, and nation. All this matter is carefully graded both in respect to the words and the thought, and is presented in a way to interest and instruct. The pupil is conscious of the meaning and the use of the word as he learns to spell it. If the context does not make the meaning of a word clear to a pupil, it does enable him to use his dictionary intelligently in getting the meaning of the word.

By means of this method of presentation words are reviewed, many of the more difficult ones repeatedly. This review is not a mere mechanical repetition of the isolated word; each time the word recurs it is in use. This is the most effective kind of review. At the same time the meaning of the word is becoming, for the child, broader, fuller, and more clearly defined.

Throughout the series words in columns are separated into syllables and the primary accent marked. All words in use appear in their usual form. Webster has been followed in spelling, pronunciation, syllabication, marking (which appears only in the list of foreign words in Book VII), and accent.

NOTE TO TEACHERS

The use of each word in the columns is illustrated by a sentence containing the word.

Every other word in the sentence, with the exception of a few very easy words, has been used in the same or in a preceding book as a column word.

Therefore every sentence is a review of words already taught.

The more difficult words are reviewed many times.

SUGGESTION

When the books are used for the first time many of the review words of which the sentences are composed may not be familiar to the pupils; on this account the lessons may seem somewhat difficult.

Hence it is suggested that for the first year the books be placed as follows :

IN SYSTEMS OF EIGHT GRADES

Book I in Grade 2
Book II in Grade 3
Book II in Grade 4
Book III in Grade 5
Book IV in Grade 6
Book V in Grade 7
Book VI in Grade 8

IN SYSTEMS OF NINE GRADES

Book I in Grade 3
Book II in Grade 4
Book II in Grade 5
Book III in Grade 6
Book IV in Grade 7
Book V in Grade 8
Book VI in Grade 9

After the books have been used for a year the grading may be arranged as desired, concluding with Book VII in grade 8 or grade 9.

GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

BOOK IV

I

Frank'lin
cen'tu ry
em'i nent
states'man
at tract'

Benjamin Franklin was a famous man.
He lived in the eighteenth century.
Franklin became eminent as an author.
He also became a shrewd statesman.
He attracted the lightning with a kite.

II

birth'place
tal'low
chan'dler
grease
wick

Franklin's birthplace was Boston.
His father made candles of tallow.
He was a tallow chandler.
Benjamin watched the melting grease.
He cut the wicks and filled the molds.

III

dis con tent'
dis taste'ful
broth'er
trade
ap pren'tice

The young boy was discontented.
The work was distasteful to him.
His brother James was a printer.
Benjamin preferred this trade.
So he was apprenticed to his brother.

I

twelve	Franklin was scarcely twelve years old.
prog'ress	Yet he made rapid progress in his trade.
type	His brother taught him typesetting.
op'er ate	The boy learned to operate presses.
ac'cu rate	He was accurate and careful.

II

ea'ger	Franklin was eager to learn.
ac cess'	He now had access to many books.
po'et ry	At one time he tried to write poetry.
wretch	"It was wretched stuff," he said later.
dis cour'age	His father discouraged poetic attempts.

III

in'ti mate	Franklin had an intimate friend.
de bate'	They had many friendly debates.
ar'gue	Important questions were argued by them.
chal'lenge	They often challenged each other.
con verse'	Debating helped them to converse easily.

IV

oc ca'sion	On one occasion they wrote the debate.
cop'y	They copied their arguments carefully.
ex am'ine	Franklin's father examined the papers.
el'o quent	He said the friend's was more eloquent.
el'e gant	The manner of writing was more elegant.

I

ad van'tage	Benjamin had one great advantage.
punc'tu ate	He could punctuate correctly.
style	But he saw that his style was poor.
fault	This was a serious fault.
im prove'	The boy decided to improve his style.

II

prose	Franklin wished to write better prose.
rec'og nize	He recognized the importance of this.
im'i tate	"I will imitate good writing," said he.
mod'el	He sought for a model.
vol'ume	Finally he found an old volume.

III

sen'tence	Franklin read a sentence thoughtfully.
sub'stance	He wrote down the substance of it.
ex press'	Then he tried to express the same ideas.
com pare'	He compared his work with the author's.
o rig'i nal	The original article was much better.

IV

in fe'ri or	Franklin realized that his work was inferior.
pa'tient	He strove patiently to improve it.
de'tail	In every detail he sought to advance.
a void'	He learned to avoid many errors.
ac quire'	Gradually he acquired a better style.

I

news'pa per	There were two newspapers in Boston.
pub'lish	James Franklin wished to publish a third.
dis suade'	Friends tried to dissuade him.
suf fi'cient	"Two papers are sufficient," they said.
per se vere'	But James persevered in his attempt.

II

con trib'ute	Friends contributed articles.
a muse'	They did this to amuse themselves.
mat'ter	They wrote about public matters.
ven'ture	Benjamin ventured to write an article.
con trive'	He contrived to offer it secretly.

III

slip	He slipped his article under the door.
con sult'	James consulted friends about it.
ap prove'	The article was approved by all.
ac cept'	James decided to accept it.
guess	He could not guess who wrote it.

IV

e late'	The boy was elated by his success.
sig'na ture	He wrote again without a signature.
knowl' edge	The articles showed some knowledge.
im press'	They impressed the people favorably.
re veal'	Then Benjamin revealed the secret.

I

au thor'i ty	James had a master's authority.
re sort'	He often resorted to punishments.
re sent'	Benjamin resented this.
sau'cy	He was frequently saucy to his brother.
pro voke'	He did things to provoke him.

II

of fend'	James Franklin offended the government.
crit' i cise	He criticised some official act.
coun'cil	He was brought before the council.
cen'sure	The council censured him severely.
con fine'	It confined him in prison.

III

ad mon'ish	Benjamin was admonished by the council.
dis miss'	Then the council dismissed him.
for bid'	It forbade James to publish the paper.
ed'i tor	So Benjamin was called the editor.
scheme	This was James Franklin's scheme.

IV

per'ma nent	This arrangement was not permanent.
har'mo ny	The brothers could not work in harmony.
ful fill'	Benjamin did not fulfill his agreement.
re gret'	He afterwards deeply regretted this act.
ad mit'	He admitted that it was not honorable.

I

proceed'	Benjamin proceeded to seek a position.
interfere'	James interfered with this attempt.
recommend'	He would not even recommend his brother.
situation	The situation was unpleasant for Benjamin.
necessary	It seemed necessary to leave Boston.

II

reliable	A reliable printer lived in New York.
apply'	Benjamin applied to him for work.
vacancy	This man had no vacancy.
suggest'	But he suggested a good place.
Philadelphia	The place was in Philadelphia.

III

reside'	The printer's son resided in Philadelphia.
establish	The son had established an office there.
recent	His head printer had recently died.
foreman	A foreman was wanted.
urge	Benjamin was urged to go there.

IV

peril	The journey was full of peril.
wreck	The boat was nearly wrecked.
provision	The supply of provisions ran short.
weary	The boy was weary when he arrived.
destitute	He was nearly destitute.

I

re fresh'	A loaf of bread refreshed Franklin.
street	This he ate on the street.
Quak'er	Then he attended a Quaker meeting.
drow'sy	Being very drowsy, he fell asleep.
pre cede'	He had slept little the preceding night.

II

lodge	Later he secured a lodging place.
rep u ta'tion	He sought one of good reputation.
quest	Then he went in quest of work.
cour'te sy	The printer received him with courtesy.
work'man	But a workman had already been engaged.

III

as sist'ant	Another printer needed an assistant.
youth	This man engaged the youth quickly.
pros'pect	The boy's prospects brightened.
nat'u ral	He had great natural ability.
su pe'ri or	He grew to be a superior workman.

IV

in'dus try	Franklin showed remarkable industry.
in'come	Thus he earned a considerable income.
thrift	He was thrifty in his habits.
e con'o my	He practiced economy in his expenses.
squan'der	He seldom squandered his money.

I

tem'per ate	The young man was temperate.
liq'uor	He avoided strong liquors.
vict'uals	He ate plain victuals.
ca pac'i ty	So he had great capacity for work.
as ton'ish	Men were astonished at his endurance.

II

Lon'don	Franklin spent two years in London.
ma ture'	He became mature in these years.
pro fi'cient	He became proficient in his trade.
per sist'ent	He read widely and persistently.
ex pe'ri ence	He also acquired much by experience.

III

hence forth'	Henceforth Philadelphia was Franklin's home.
trans act'	He began to transact business for himself.
pub li ca'tion	He undertook the publication of a paper.
top'ic	Franklin wrote clearly on most topics.
sub scribe'	Many people subscribed for his paper.

IV

cu'ri ous	Franklin published a curious almanac.
brief	It taught wisdom in brief sentences.
Rich'ard	"Poor Richard's Almanac," he called it.
pam'phlet	It was a useful little pamphlet.
pre tend'	"Poor Richard" pretended to be the author.

I

max'im	The almanac was full of witty maxims.
ac count'	It was popular on this account.
space	Franklin filled the spaces with proverbs.
col lect'	These were collected from all nations.
pro cure'	They taught how to procure wealth.

II

quote	We will quote some of the sayings.
dil'i gence	"Diligence is the mother of good luck."
to-mor'row	"One to-day is worth two to-morrows."
sink	"A small leak will sink a great ship."
sack	"An empty sack cannot stand upright."

III

scant'y	The supply of books was scanty then.
im port'	It was necessary to import them.
in duce'	Franklin wished to induce men to read.
in'sti tute	So he instituted a library.
com mend'	The people commended his public spirit.

IV

ac tiv'i ty	Franklin was a man of constant activity.
prac'ti cal	His activities were practical.
as cribe'	Many improvements are ascribed to him.
pave'ment	He had pavements laid in the streets.
or'gan ize	He organized the first fire company.

I

e lec tric'i ty	He learned much about electricity.
re nown'	This brought him great renown.
Eu'rope	People in Europe heard about him.
ap plaud'	Great men applauded his wisdom.
Doc'tor	They called him Doctor Franklin.

II

or'a tor	Franklin was not an orator.
hes'i tate	He sometimes hesitated in speaking.
lan'guage	But his language was good.
state'ment	His statements were always clear.
pre cise'	He was precise in his statements.

III

ren'der	He rendered the Revolution good service.
min'is ter	He was minister to France.
per'son al	His personal influence there was great.
as sist'ance	He secured assistance from that nation.
fi nan'cial	The French gave financial aid.

IV

sev'en teenth	He died the seventeenth of April, 1790.
fu'ner al	Many people attended his funeral.
muff'le	The city bells were muffled.
toll	Then the bells were tolled.
mem'o ry	All nations honored Franklin's memory.

I

ca'ble	The Atlantic cable was a great triumph.
sci'ence	It was a triumph of science.
Cy'rus	It was laid by Cyrus W. Field.
de spair'	Often he nearly despaired of success.
be yond'	The task seemed beyond human power.

II

re pay'	Mr. Field felt repaid for his labors.
sac'ri fice	His great sacrifice was rewarded.
re sult'	The results were wonderful.
link	The nations were linked together.
re la'tion	They were brought into closer relations.

III

flash	The thought flashed upon Mr. Field in 1853.
globe	He was studying a globe.
tel'e graph	He was thinking about the telegraph.
Ire'land	"Why not carry a line to Ireland?"
vi'sion	It came to him as a vision.

IV

Coop'er	Peter Cooper was a neighbor in New York.
ed'u cate	Mr. Cooper was a self-educated man.
lib'er al	He was liberal to his native city.
me chan'ics	Mr. Cooper was fond of mechanics.
gen'ius	He had a genius for mechanical inventions.

I

en'ter prise	Mr. Cooper joined Mr. Field's enterprise.
sin cere'	He was a sincere friend.
in vest'	He invested money in the enterprise.
en list'	Four other men were enlisted with them.
risk	All risked money in the enterprise.

II

de sign'	The design was to unite the continents.
New'found land	Newfoundland was the starting point.
op'po site	Ireland is directly opposite.
con nect'	The wire would connect these places.
route	This would be the shortest route.

III

char'ter	Newfoundland must grant a charter.
doc'u ment	This document was soon obtained.
fif'ty	The charter was good for fifty years.
sub ma rine'	A submarine cable might be landed.
ex clu'sive	This was to be an exclusive right.

IV

join	New York and Newfoundland must be joined.
con'tract	Contracts were let for this work.
re'gion	The line passed through a wild region.
hew	Men hewed their way through forests.
swamp	They plunged into deep swamps.

I

ac com'plish	This work was soon accomplished.
cliff	Mr. Field stood upon the cliffs.
gaze	He gazed off over the vast deep.
tre men'dous	A tremendous task lay before him.
dis as'ter	Would the result be success or disaster?

II

ma rine'	A marine cable must rest on the bottom.
sound'ing	Soundings showed the bottom to be level.
broad	The plain was broader than the prairies.
stretch	It stretched from shore to shore.
pla teau'	It was called a plateau.

III

e nor'mous	The difficulties were enormous.
thou'sand	Think of two thousand miles of wire!
trans mit'	Would it transmit an electric current?
proof	There was no proof of it.
ap peal'	So they appealed to wise men.

IV

as sert'	These asserted the current would pass.
res'o lute	Mr. Field was resolute to go on.
ab'so lute	The only absolute proof was to try.
con'tem plate	They hardly dared contemplate the cost.
es'ti mate	Three millions was the estimate.

I

so lic'it	Mr. Field solicited funds everywhere.
ad dress'	He addressed public meetings.
com'merce	He visited chambers of commerce.
con vince'	Many people could not be convinced.
a mount'	But the amount was finally secured.

II

tri'al	The first trial was made in 1857.
ex pe di'tion	The expedition ended in failure.
un for'tu nate	Other trials were equally unfortunate.
fol'ly	Men thought more trials to be folly.
a ban'don	But Mr. Field would not abandon his plan.

III

ef'fort	Finally success rewarded his efforts.
slen'der	The slender cable united the continents.
ex change'	Many messages were exchanged.
per'fect	The work seemed to be perfect.
ju'bi lant	Every one was jubilant.

IV

fee'ble	But the electric current became feeble.
faint	The messages grew fainter and fainter.
cease	Finally they ceased entirely.
re cord'	Another failure was recorded.
al to geth'er	Work was now given up altogether.

I

re bel' lion	The War of the Rebellion broke out.
af fair'	Affairs like cables were forgotten.
dis turb'	All business affairs were disturbed.
con cern'	People were concerned about other things.
de fer'	Work on the cable was deferred.

II

east'ern	In 1865 the <i>Great Eastern</i> was secured.
bulk	This was a vessel of enormous bulk.
am'ple	It had ample room for the cable.
coil	Miles of cable were coiled in the ship.
ton	The wire weighed twenty thousand tons.

III

snap	But, alas! the cable snapped in mid-ocean.
re pair'	Efforts to repair it were unsuccessful.
mis hap'	This mishap made a year's delay.
per se ver'ance	At last perseverance was rewarded.
un wound'	A cable was safely unwound in 1866.

IV

dis tinct'	This time the messages were distinct.
mag net'ic	The magnetic current has not failed since.
cause	Success was the cause of rejoicing.
prob'lem	It had been a great problem.
solve	But Mr. Field had solved it.

I

hour	Our language lesson comes the first hour.
dic'tate	Sometimes the teacher dictates sentences.
dic ta'tion	These are called dictation exercises.
re cite'	At other times we recite the lesson.
o'ral	These are oral recitations.

II

ac'cu ra cy	We learn to punctuate with accuracy.
pe'ri od	A period is used after each statement.
in i'tial	Every initial has a period after it.
mark	What punctuation mark follows a question ?
o mit'	That mark must never be omitted.

III

com'ma	That mark is a comma, Aleck.
quo ta'tion	Mary says, "Quotation marks are hard."
hy'phen	To-day we study about the hyphen.
sim'ple	These things seem quite simple now.
in vi ta'tion	The teacher lets us write invitations.

IV

syl'la ble	Some words have several syllables.
vow'el	We can repeat the vowels, <i>a, e, i, o, u</i> .
con'so nant	The other letters are consonants.
re view'	We <i>shall</i> have a review to-morrow.
whis'per	We <i>will</i> not whisper about the lesson.

I

term	We study arithmetic every term.
ad di'tion	We have recently reviewed addition.
com bi na'tion	We know all the combinations.
tab'let	We have paper tablets for long examples.
men'tal	We add small numbers mentally.

II

sub trac'tion	Subtraction was next reviewed.
sub'tra hend	The upper number is the subtrahend.
min'u end	The lower number is the minuend.
dif'fer ence	The answer is the difference.
re verse'	Subtraction is the reverse of addition.

III

mul ti pli ca'tion	Multiplication was next in order.
di vi'sion	Then we took division.
div'i dend	Often the dividend had six figures.
di vi'sor	The divisor was always shorter.
quo'tient	The quotient is the answer.

IV

ci'pher	The ciphers used to trouble us.
naught	Another name for a cipher is "naught."
aught	The teacher never lets us say "aught."
prop'er	"It is not proper," she says.
dig'it	There are ten digits.

I

frac'tion	Our class is studying fractions now.
nu'mer a tor	The numerator is above the line.
de nom'i na tor	The denominator is below the line.
halves	We first added halves and fourths.
eighth	Then we added halves and eighths.

II

re duce'	We reduce the sum if possible.
re duc'tion	This is called reduction of fractions.
val'ue	Reduction does not change the value.
im prop'er	An improper fraction should be reduced.
mix	The answer may be a mixed number.

III

mul'ti ple	A multiple exactly contains a number.
least	We find the least common multiple.
fac'tor	The number, 6, has two factors.
can'cel	Sometimes factors are canceled.
con ven'ient	It is often convenient to do this.

IV

sur'face	We study a little about surfaces.
rec'tan gle	John drew a rectangle on the board.
a're a	Then we all found the area.
inch	The answer was in square inches.
an'gle	A rectangle has four right angles.

I

Tues'day	The girls study cooking every Tuesday.
su per vise'	A special teacher supervises the work.
prin'ci ple	The girls learn the principles of cooking.
nu tri'tious	They learn to prepare nutritious food.
ex trav'a gant	They learn not to be extravagant.

II

whole'some	The class learns to make wholesome bread.
staff	Bread is called the "staff of life."
starch	It contains a large amount of starch.
pro por'tion	But the proportion of fats is small.
el'e ment	Bread and butter supplies both elements.

III

yeast	Yeast is used in making bread.
mix'ture	The mixture is set in a warm place.
pro duce'	The yeast produces bubbles of gas.
dough	The bubbles appear in the dough.
por'ous	The dough is porous, like a sponge.

IV

knead	The dough is now thoroughly kneaded.
ob'long	It is put into oblong baking tins.
proc'ess	The rising process is repeated.
ex pel'	While baking the gases are expelled.
di gest'	Fresh bread is hard to digest.

I

fair	Boys and girls enjoy the county fair.
so ci'e ty	It is held by a farmers' society.
tres'pass er	A high fence keeps out trespassers.
en'trance.	There are two entrances to the inclosure.
ex hib'it	All kinds of farm products are exhibited.

II

house'hold	The household articles are in a hall.
dis play'	Fruits are displayed in another hall.
sep'a rate	The poultry is in a separate building.
ma chin'er y	Farm machinery is in another building.
im'ple ment	Many farm implements are exhibited.

III

cream'er y	Here is the creamery exhibit.
de vice'	Several machines and devices are displayed.
sep'a ra tor	The cream separator is most interesting.
dai'ry	Even small dairies use separators.
boon	The separator is a boon to dairymen.

IV

en'try	There are many entries of fine horses.
heif'er	Oxen, cows, and heifers are numerous.
pre'mi um	Premiums are offered for everything.
a ward'	The awards are made by judges.
prize	Cash prizes are paid by the society.

I

Wednes'day	The music teacher comes every Wednesday.
so pra'no	Most of the girls sing soprano.
al'to	The boys sing the alto part.
bass	Older boys sing bass or tenor.
oc'tave	Those parts are an octave lower.

II

con'cert	We shall give a concert this winter.
pro'gram	The teacher is arranging the program.
or'ches tra	The boys have an orchestra.
vi o lin'	One boy plays a violin.
gui tar'	A girl will play on a guitar.

III

cho'rus	There will be a pretty chorus.
re hearse'	We rehearse the chorus every day.
du et'	Two girls will sing a duet.
quar tet'	Four boys will sing a quartet.
en core'	They expect to get an encore.

IV

in sist'	The teacher insists upon good work.
pro nounce'	Every word must be pronounced clearly.
ut'ter	Each sound must be uttered distinctly.
ac'cent	The accent must be placed just right.
chord	Every chord must be perfect.

I

cot'ton	Cotton plants grow in a warm climate.
zone	They grow in warm temperate zones.
tor'rid	They are also found in the torrid zone.
A'si a	Cotton thrives in Asia.
Af'ri ca	It is also cultivated in Africa.

II

crop	Immense cotton crops are grown in America.
south'ern	Cotton is confined to the southern states.
boll	Cotton pods are called bolls.
di am'e ter	The bolls are an inch or more in diameter.
down'y	The seeds lie in the downy cotton.

III

dis close'	The opening bolls disclose the cotton.
vis'i ble	The cotton is now visible.
fi'ber	It has long fibers.
sta'ple	The fibers are called staples.
en tan'gle	The seeds are entangled in the staples.

IV

is'land	The best cotton grows on certain islands.
Geor'gi a	These islands are near Georgia.
silken	This is a long-staple, silken variety.
to'tal	The total amount of this is small.
up'land	The short-staple is called upland cotton.

I

plan ta'tion	Plantations are plowed in winter.
fur'row	Seeds are sown early in furrows.
de vel'op	The plants develop quickly.
drouth	A severe drouth injures the crop.
stunt	The plants are stunted in growth.

II

es sen'tial	Warm weather is essential.
re tard'	Growth is retarded by cold weather.
with'er	After bursting the pods wither.
fluff'y	But the fluffy cotton is firmly held.
min'gle	It is closely mingled with the seeds.

III

Au'gust	Picking is commenced in August.
oc cur'	It continues until a frost occurs.
Oc to'ber	This generally comes late in October.
pro long'	But often the season is prolonged.
ru'in	A frost ruins the crop.

IV

la'bor er	Cotton is gathered by negro laborers.
bus'i ly	All are busily employed in picking time.
ex ert'	Every one exerts himself then.
ef fi'cient	Many laborers become very efficient.
nim'ble	Picking develops nimble fingers.

I

tan'gle	Cotton and seeds are tangled together.
at tach'	The seeds are attached to the cotton.
for'mer ly	These were formerly separated by hand.
te'di ous	This was a slow and tedious process.
ef fec'tu al	The process is now rapid and effectual.

II

Whit'ney	Eli Whitney invented a separating machine.
cot'ton gin	The machine is called the cotton gin.
di min'ish	This diminishes the cost greatly.
grat'i tude	Whitney was deserving of gratitude.
in jus'tice	But he was treated with injustice.

III

man u fac'ture	Cotton manufacture is a great industry.
fab'ric	Cotton cloth is the most common fabric.
pur'pose	It is used for many purposes.
con'sti tute	It constitutes much of our clothing.
ex port'	Large quantities of raw cotton are exported.

IV

mod'ern	Modern cotton mills are of immense size.
mul'ti tude	Multitudes of people are employed.
spin'dle	Each person attends to many spindles.
reg'u late	Some states regulate the hours of labor.
per mit'	Young children are not permitted to work.

I

Mil let'
art/ist
coast
par'ent
peas'ant

We will have a few lessons about Millet.
Millet was a celebrated artist.
He was born on the coast of France.
His parents were French farmers.
French farmers are called peasants.

II

in tel/li gent
re li'gious
rev'er ent
in tense'
vi'o lent

Millet's parents were intelligent people.
They were also very religious.
They taught their son to be reverent.
Millet had an intense love of nature.
He often watched the violent storms.

III

priest
schol'ar
vague
en grav'ing
sketch

The boy learned Latin from the priest.
But he was not a good scholar.
His mind was filled with vague ideas.
He copied engravings in his home.
He made sketches of sheep and cattle.

IV

por'trait
at'ti tude
tal'ent
en deav'or
com'pe tent

Once he made a portrait with charcoal.
The attitude was exactly given.
His father recognized the boy's talent.
He endeavored to aid his son.
The boy was sent to a competent teacher.

I

Par'is	After a time young Millet went to Paris.
mu se'um	Here he visited the museums.
gal'ler y	He studied in the art galleries.
dis tin'guish	He read lives of distinguished painters.
stu'di o	Finally he was admitted to a studio.

II

trem'ble	He trembled when he entered the studio.
stu'dent	The other students laughed at him.
a maze'	But they were amazed at his work.
com pre hend'	They did not comprehend his spirit.
con form'	He would not conform to their style.

III

ex pend'	Soon his money was all expended.
sal'a ble	His pictures were not very salable.
ru'ral	People did not care for rural subjects.
dis ap point'	Millet was sorely disappointed.
pov'er ty	But he was brave in his poverty.

IV

rus'tic	Later he lived in a rustic village.
quaint	It was a quaint little village.
scene	He was surrounded by loved scenes.
con gen'ial	The life was congenial to him.
mas'ter piece	Here he painted his masterpieces.

I

peer'less	"The Sower" is a peerless picture.
cos'tume	The man's costume is very coarse.
su perb'	But the figure has superb strength.
strew	He is strewing the grain for seed.
ges'ture	The gesture is strong and grand.

II

An'ge lus	"The Angelus" is equally well known.
es teem'	Millet esteemed this picture highly.
re call'	It recalled scenes of his youth.
re vive'	It revived memories of his parents.
sen sa'tion	The sensations of childhood returned.

III

de vo'tion	"The Angelus" is full of devotion.
au'di ble	The tolling bell seems almost audible.
prayer	The man stands in silent prayer.
pi'ous	The pious woman bows her head.
wor'ship	It is a scene of evening worship.

IV

glean'er	"The Gleaners" is a popular picture.
gaunt	The figures are gaunt and strong.
shep'herd ess	"The Shepherdess" is a famous painting.
spin'ner	"The Spinner" is another of Millet's.
churn	One picture represents a woman churning.

I

pri'ma ry	The primary grade is the lowest.
dain'ty	Here are dainty little girls.
stur'dy	Beside them are strong, sturdy boys.
mys'ter y	School is a great mystery to them.
dif'fi dent	Some are diffident and quiet.

II

cor'dial	The teacher receives her pupils cordially.
con tent'	They soon become happy and contented.
aisle	They march through the aisles.
gym nas'tic	They have gymnastic exercises.
bois'ter ous	But they are never boisterous.

III

punc'tu al	The little children are always punctual.
re mote'	Some come from remote homes.
ache	One boy's fingers ached with cold.
fel'low	The little fellow soon fell asleep.
fa tigue'	He was overcome with fatigue.

IV

an'ec dote	The teacher tells interesting anecdotes.
fa'ble	She relates pretty fables.
cray'on	She draws pictures with the crayon.
com mit'	The children commit poems to memory.
u'ni son	Sometimes they recite them in unison.

I

dur'ing	Fred works in a store during vacations.
de part'ment	It is a large department store.
mer'chan dise	All sorts of merchandise are sold.
re'tail	Everything is sold at retail.
gro'cer y	One department is for groceries.

II

cin'na mon	Here are tin boxes of cinnamon.
cay enne'	Cayenne pepper is also in boxes.
sal e ra'tus	Large quantities of saleratus are sold.
pack'age	Most people buy it in packages.
tap i o'ca	Tapioca is sold by the pound.

III

sar'dine	Girls buy boxes of sardines.
pea'nut	All children buy peanuts.
va nil'la	Vanilla is bought for candy.
fla'vor	It is used to flavor the candy.
gel'a tin	Gelatin is used for jellies.

IV

catch'up	Catchup is in pretty bottles.
la'bel	The bottles have attractive labels.
ce're al	Cereals come in neat paper packages.
dec'o rate	Grocers use these to decorate the store.
or'na ment	They are ornaments for the shelves.

I

hard'ware	Another department is for hardware.
de scrip'tion	Here are tools of all descriptions.
war'rant	The best articles are warranted.
guar an tee'	They are guaranteed to be perfect.
im per'fect	Cheaper articles may be imperfect.

II

u ten'sil	There are utensils for the kitchen.
grid'i ron	There are gridirons made of iron.
broil	These are used for broiling steaks.
wring'er	There are wringers for the laundry.
rub'ber	The rollers are made of rubber.

III

al u min'i um	Some kettles are made of aluminium.
met'al	This is a very light metal.
por'ce lain	Other kettles are lined with porcelain.
buck'et	There are wooden buckets for water.
gal'va nize	There are pails of galvanized iron.

IV

cut'ler y	Cutlery in great variety is here.
carve	There are long carving knives.
tem'per	These are highly tempered.
squeeze	There are lemon squeezers for lemonade.
mouse	And here is a mouse trap for mice.

I

ar'chi tect	An architect comes here for supplies.
in'stru ment	He gets boxes of drawing instruments.
di vid'ers	Each box contains compasses or dividers.
thumb	He buys thumbtacks for drawing boards.
mu'ci lage	Sometimes he wants a bottle of mucilage.

II

man'u al	Manual training supplies are furnished.
lathe	There are lathes for turning wood.
ratch'et	Here are ratchet braces for holding bits.
gim'let	Gimlets are often used for small holes.
gauge	Gauges for measuring are kept.

III

an'vil	There are heavy anvils of iron.
black'smith	These go to the blacksmiths.
found'ry	Sometimes one goes to a foundry.
scut'tle	There are iron scuttles for coal.
trow'el	Masons buy trowels for their work.

IV

in'cu ba tor	The poultry man orders incubators here.
brood'er	He buys brooders for his chickens.
lan'tern	He gets lanterns, too, for the stable.
scythe	Here the farmer buys scythes for mowing.
sic'kle	And the reaper buys sickles for reaping.

I

plumb'er	Plumbers come here for supplies.
fau'cet	They find all kinds of faucets.
nick'el	Most of these are nickel plated.
gas'o line	Every plumber buys a gasoline stove.
sol'der	These are used for melting solder.

II

valve	The plumbing department carries valves.
riv'et	Here are rivets of all lengths and sizes.
an neal'	Rivets are made of annealed iron.
res'er voir	They are used in making reservoirs.
pli'ers	Plumbers handle hot rivets with pliers.

III

gla'zier	Glaziers' tools are always in stock.
jew'el er	Only a few jewelers' tools are carried.
ra'zor	Barbers can always get razors here.
tai'lor	Tailors' supplies are never wanting.
shears	Shears and scissors are of the best steel.

IV

fer'rule	There are all sizes of ferrules.
um brel'la	These go on umbrella tips.
scale	There are scales for weighing everything.
bat'ter y	Electric batteries are found, too.
tel'e phone	Telephone companies buy these.

I

re serve'	One department is reserved for men.
hand'ker chief	Here are handkerchiefs at all prices.
gen'u ine	Some are made of genuine linen.
mer'cer ize	Others are of mercerized cotton.
bor'der	Some have borders of various colors.

II

shirt	All kinds of shirts are here.
bos'om	Dress shirts have long bosoms.
plait	Sometimes these are plaited.
col'lar	Outing shirts have collars attached.
cuff	Some are made with cuffs.

III

scarf	On this counter are fancy scarfs.
nov'el ty	The latest novelties are exhibited.
yacht	Over there are yachting caps.
mit'ten	Beside them are boxes of warm mittens.
fleece	Some of these are fleece lined.

IV

leath'er	There are suit cases of real leather.
can'vas	There are cheaper ones of canvas.
sweat'er	Here are sweaters for outdoor sports.
ho'sier y	The hosiery counter is attractive.
sam'ple	Samples of cloths for suits are shown.

I

re mind'	Everything reminds us of spring.
pen'e trate	The sun's heat penetrates the earth.
a wak'en	It awakens the buds and flowers.
wil'low	The willow is the first to respond.
puss'y	The pussies awaken from their sleep.

II

an'nu al	This is the annual planting time.
cat'a logue	Gardeners are studying seed catalogues.
pho'to graph	These have photographs of new vegetables.
fea'ture	They display other interesting features.
ounce	They offer seeds by the packet or ounce.

III

prep a ra'tion	A wise farmer makes careful preparation.
pul'ver ize	The soil must be thoroughly pulverized.
fer'ti lize	It must also be well fertilized.
phos'phate	Many farmers fertilize with phosphates.
ash'es	Ashes are a good fertilizer.

IV

pars'ley	Parsley seed is sown very early.
ger'mi nate	It germinates best in moist soil.
cab'bage	Cabbage seed may also be sown early.
trans plant'	Young cabbages are commonly transplanted.
cu'cum ber	Cucumber seeds are sown much later.

I

source	A flower garden is a source of delight.
daff'fo dil	The golden daffodils come very early.
tu'tlip	There are solid beds of tulips.
cro'cus	Tiny crocuses dot the green grass.
pan'sy	The pansies are very beautiful.

II

li'lac	Lilacs fill the air with perfume.
pop'py	Later, brilliant poppies delight the eye.
ver be'na	Verbenas trail along the ground.
nas tur'tium	Many colored nasturtiums climb the walls.
mar'i gold	Marigolds are still occasionally seen.

III

car na'tion	What is more fragrant than carnations?
sal'vi a	What is more brilliant than salvia?
zin'ni a	Zinnia is always very showy.
fi'er y	It is not so fiery red as salvia.
cos'mos	Some people prefer cosmos to either.

IV

can'na	The stately canna has ornamental foliage.
dah'lia	Dahlias are equally tall.
pe'o ny	Peonies bear immense blossoms.
phlox	The varieties of phlox are favorites.
fuch'si a	The fuchsia is a common house plant.

I

cul'ture	The culture of roses is interesting.
com bine'	The rose combines many pleasing qualities.
pro fu'sion	It produces a profusion of blooms.
per'fume	The perfume of the blooms is delicious.
crown	The rose is crowned queen of flowers.

II

spe'cies	Some species bloom in spring only.
pro lif'ic	They are very prolific at this time.
group	To this group belong the prairie roses.
in clude'	The group includes many yellow roses.
fash'ion	It includes also the old-fashioned kinds.

III

moss	Moss roses bloom in spring.
charm'ing	The buds of these are charming.
bri'er	The sweetbrier blooms once only.
scent	These are very sweetly scented.
a ro'ma	The aroma is very pleasing.

IV

crim'son	The crimson Rambler is a favorite.
Jap a nese'	This is a Japanese rose.
clus'ter	The flowers are produced in clusters.
pi az'za	This rose decorates many piazzas.
trell'is	It is trained over trellises.

I

boun'ti ful	Most roses blossom bountifully.
in'ter val	Many species bloom at intervals for months.
hy'brid	These are called hybrid roses.
im ply'	This implies that varieties are crossed.
stand'ard	Standard roses are of this kind.

II

mag nif'i cent	Some roses produce magnificent flowers.
me'di um	Others have flowers of medium size.
ma roon'	The darkest flowers are deep maroon.
car'mine	Other flowers are brilliant carmine.
tinge	Some are white tinged with pink.

III

ro bust'	Some roses are strong, robust growers.
mod'er ate	Others are more moderate in growth.
dwarf	A few are even dwarfs in size.
ex'tra	Dwarf roses require extra care.
flo'rist	Most florists grow many varieties.

IV

foe	Rose plants are subject to many foes.
in fest'	Bushes are often infested with insects.
rem'e dy	But good remedies are numerous.
sprin'kle	Liquids are sprinkled upon the bushes.
syr'inge	These are easily applied with a syringe.

I

se'ries	Now comes a series of ball games.
ri'val	Games are played between rival teams.
com pete'	Schools often compete with each other.
sched'ule	A schedule of games is arranged.
cham'pi on	The winning team is the champion.

II

spec ta'tor	A ball game attracts many spectators.
vi cin'i ty	All the boys in the vicinity go.
re ceipt'	The gate receipts pay the expenses.
ap plause'	Good plays are rewarded with applause.
in ter rupt'	Applause does not interrupt the game.

III

am a teur'	School teams are composed of amateurs.
pro fes'sion al	Professional players are ruled out.
e quip'	Teams are equipped with bats and balls.
sub scrip'tion	Money is often raised by subscription.
league	Sometimes several schools form a league.

IV

grat'i fy	A victory gratifies a school's friends.
in dulge'	Boys often indulge in celebrations.
bon'fire	They frequently build a bonfire.
cam'pus	This is generally on the campus.
ban'quet	Sometimes the players have a banquet.

I

so'cia ble	Would you like to attend a bird sociable?
dawn	You must rise early; it begins at dawn.
gra'cious	Birds welcome their guests graciously.
vo'cal	They entertain with vocal selections.
lav'ish	Their entertainment is most lavish.

II

pe cul'iar	Birds build homes in peculiar places.
in trud'er	They wish to hide from intruders.
hol'low	The bluebird selects a hollow tree.
loft'y	Orioles seek safety in lofty branches.
par'tridge	Partridges hide in thick bushes.

III

os'trich	The ostrich is the largest bird.
ea'gle	But the eagle is the king of birds.
prowl	Owls prowl about by night.
screech	One species utters a screech.
plain'tive	It is a plaintive sound.

IV

res'i dent	Some birds are permanent residents.
mi'grate	Others migrate south in winter.
in'stinct	Instinct teaches them where to go.
goose	Have you seen wild geese flying south?
be to'ken	Their flight betokens approaching winter.

I

bi'cy cle	Four boys took a bicycle trip.
ex plore'	They explored a country town.
tour'ist	They called themselves tourists.
en am'el	The bicycles had enameled frames.
brake	They were provided with safety brakes.

II

punc'ture	One bicyclist punctured his tire.
pneu mat'ic	It was a pneumatic tire.
col lapse'	The puncture made it collapse.
ped'al'	The young bicyclist ceased pedaling.
whis'tle	Then he whistled to his companions.

III

camp	The young tourists camped out one night.
ledge	They selected a ledge of rocks.
dew	A tree protected them from the dew.
mos qui'to	Smoke kept away the mosquitoes.
jo'vi al	They had a jovial time.

IV

cam'e ra	One boy carried his camera.
com pact'	It was a compact little instrument.
view	He took photographs of pleasing views.
neg'a tive	The negatives he developed at home.
al'bum	He has an album full of views.

main	What is your main reason for studying?
mane	The horse's mane grows on his neck.
knave	Knave is another name for villain.
nave	The main body of a church is the nave.
nay	Do you ever say "nay" for "no"?
neigh	Horses neigh or whinny when hungry.
taper	A taper is a wax candle.
tapir	A tapir is an animal resembling the pig.
plum	A single plum is n't enough for dessert.
plumb	A mason tests his wall with a plumb.
pearl	Pearls are found in the shells of oysters.
purl	The murmuring brook purls over the rocks.
peal	How the thunder peals!
peel	He peels, or pares, the orange.
pause	Pause before speaking an angry word.
paws	A cat has four paws.
wrote	Longfellow wrote <i>Hiawatha</i> .
rote	Some things must be learned by rote.
flee	Cowards are quick to flee from danger.
flea	A flea is a troublesome insect.

beer	Beer is made of malt and hops.
bier	The coffin was placed on the bier.
ail	What does ail that sick boy ?
ale	Ale is sweeter than beer.
bolder	The tiger is bolder than the deer.
bowlder	A large stone may be called a bowlder.
bald	A bald head is without hair.
bawled	The child bawled from fright.
borough	Sometimes a town is called a borough.
burrow	Woodchucks burrow in the ground.
core	Every apple has a core.
corps	A body of soldiers is called a corps.
cruise	Who has taken a cruise in a schooner ?
crews	The schooners have only small crews.
gored	The savage bull gored his keeper.
gourd	Did you ever drink from a gourd ?
hoard	Money was not made to hoard.
horde	A horde of laborers throngs the streets.
key	Here is the key ; unlock the door.
quay	Anchor your boat near the wharf, or quay.

1
cu'beb
dap'ple
ea'sel
flue
sieve

2
dal'ly
whey
flor'id
plaid
whir

3
tier
de coy'
cur'few
for'age
snarl

4
volt
e'ra
creed
shoal
de fray'

5
cro'ny
fres'co
ruse
si'lo
star'ry

6
booth
do'ry
germ
scal'y
stin'gy

7
beard
pier
hale
sprite
flag'on

8
cru sade'
forge
coax
shale
squirt

9
wa'ry
a'pron
sock'et
spi'ral
crim'ple

10
poach
fray
prow
jerk
so'fa

11
in fect'
an'gel
so'ber
sear
truss

12
cuck'oo
for give'
cur'dle
clew
stol'id

13
curb
shunt
probe
dock'et
tri'o

14
fit'ful
wrig'gle
tic'kle
won'der
sor'rel

15
curd
frit'ter
si'ren
an'ger
skip'per

16
sim'per
cur'ry
rinse
for'ay
re mit'

1	2	3	4
a bide'	belch	cad'dy	awe
su'mac	ca det'	blear	com pile'
be set'	cleat	crude	dai'sy
rat tan'	gog'gle	gor'y	tit'ter
grill	hob'by	hag'gle	hol'ly
5	6	7	8
wreath	ab'bey	com'et	a bash'
tog'gle	gul'ly	air'y	hov'er
a mass'	botch	cudg'el	rot'ten
bounce	kiln	ax'le	jog'gle
lob'by	li'ar	dim'ple	cus'tard
9	10	11	12
ad'dle	cov'et	so'lo	chaste
chafe	ab'bess	bi'as	a base'
leer	balm'y	al'der	po'lo
par'ry	crease	bar'ber	barb
shirk	mot'tle	o'pal	ban'jo
13	14	15	16
ed'it	ex cel'	al lot'	adz
at'om	pis'tol	maize	ba'bel
in fer'	squirm	craze	flux
orb	cor'set	mute	odd
a vow'	pel'let	ot'ter	serf

1	2	3	4
scrimp	drench	mim'ic	ul'ster
thigh	bon'net	tan'sy	gore
tract	pas'try	be stow'	plume
re cline'	ab rupt'	joy'ous	stee'ple
star'tle	sur'plus	ves'try	theft
5	6	7	8
trait	monk	mood	caste
trite	wal'let	twitch	bald
dan'dy	brack'et	tar'ry	tran'som
nob'by	up'roar	bo'gus	am'bush
reign	pal'lid	scrib'ble	lock'et
9	10	11	12
an'kle	pim'ple	bar'ley	whist
ro mance'	vul'gar	ca'per	tav'ern
bam boo'	tar'nish	mumps	va'ry
ten'ant	mi'nus	six'ty	pat'tern
re miss'	browse	pick'et	rus'set
13	14	15	16
tem'ple	brooch	ma'jor	tomb
scorch	bug'gy	pa poose'	belle
dis sent'	ban'ner	pa'gan	thick'et
pup'py	hun'ger	soothe	ban'ish
smoth'er	mus'tard	plan'et	witch

1	2	3	4
alms	nes'tle	med'ley	taint
mead'ow	tin'der	la'tent	ac cord'
tas'sel	knell	ped'dle	batch
gar'ter	bil'let	par'son	a dore'
ma'tron	mot'to	jug'gle	kid'nep
5	6	7	8
am'ber	balk'y	merge	weld
both'er	a midst'	pa rade'	wish
gam'ble	ban'ter	ko'dak	zest
bee'tle	gos'pel	per'fume	blithe
pa'tron	bur'den	ab'bot	roan
9	10	11	12
mass'ive	fu'ry	fal'ter	lit'ter
rud'dy	a vail'	la ment'	alm'ond
ar'dent	blus'ter	pal'ate	bil'lion
nar rate'	net'tle	glit'ter	mur'mur
sa'ber	bil'low	pars'nip	pad'lock
13	14	15	16
bea'ver	ty'rant	dum'my	tro'phy
traf'fic	pas'time	can'ker	ar'dor
a venge'	gai'ter	fi'nal	mag'ic
notch	loz'enge	a rise'	peb'ble
cum'ber	fet'lock	pot'ter	gaud'y

1 eel pet'ty flab'by neph'ew trun'dle	2 cus'tom pe can' flounce de press' jun'ket	3 sheaf gar'net jock'ey i'dler su'et	4 de sert' noz'zle im pel' fos'sil jun'gle
5 fetch bomb lin'ger lath'er kid'ney	6 post'age tri'ple mum'ble ham'let le'ver	7 fo'gy mel'on fol'io stu'por trudge	8 yolk worst dirge scrape hames
9 quar'ter mar'gin pris'on fes'tive in hale'	10 in flate' pur'ple en'vy im'age de'pot	11 ei'ther win'now siz'zle myr'tle dag'ger	12 pol'ka frisk'y worth ton'sil saint
13 trump'et liz'ard pounce in dent' dunce	14 ha'lo pul'ley junc'tion nour'ish plat'form	15 nerv'ous tink'er switch in stall' no'tion	16 pre dict' mis'tress fru'gal stag'ger in vert'

1	2	3	4
sigh	fiz'zle	u'nit	warp
wart	chaff	guile	fifth
daub	gauze	scrap	scoff
dye	fal'con	jew'el	hor'net
cam'el	em'pire	em'press	mer'cy

5	6	7	8
den'tal	cu'bit	boost	heir
hearth	fum'ble	thrash	film
eld'er	gab'ble	roost	i'tem
fel'on	whiz	de cree'	ush'er
ca ress'	loam	roam	launch

9	10	11	12
ace	fudge	gorge	err
buff'er	hob'ble	cas'tle	ebb
fet'ter	gen'try	gos'sip	herb
dab'ble	daw'dle	ech'o	fiend
de tain'	sta'tion	wa'fer	cap'tor

13	14	15	16
pith	gid'dy	din'gle	lynx
bi'ped	be hold'	hor'rid	tall'y
gen teel'	ant'ler	gal'ley	a'bly
fer'ry	cleft	lar'va	ex'ile
thatch	bur'glar	bur'row	scour

1	2	3	4
sal'ver	bro'ma	shac'kle	gob'let
bab'ble	wa'ver	poo'dle	clef
re deem'	bak'er	bal'sam	boar
lin'ing	bash'ful	pli'ant	i'vy
cou'pon	budge	beau'ty	pal'sy
5	6	7	8
cy'cle	san'dal	ed'dy	par'rot
rev'el	ridge	cob'web	filth
de ceit'	dif'fer	cym'bal	cof'fin
scribe	din'gy	shelve	an'tic
be tray'	fu'ri ous	drudge	bel'fry
9	10	11	12
lurch	blotch	rock'et	scalp
rouse	blanch	ruf'fle	so'cial
de ny'	rav'el	bulb	chap'el
do'ry	a cute'	shan'ty	sheath
come'ly	drib'ble	berth	rip'ple
13	14	15	16
re late'	sham poo'	va'cant	raft'er
smi'lax	flip'per	scroll	bro'ker
cas'ket	la'dle	trow'el	par'don
scrab'ble	cat'nip	lease	scuf'fle
por'tal	cav'ern	fidg'et	bulge

1 chasm sun'der hal'low clum'sy stam'mer	2 fern helm clutch hal loo' chem'ist	3 threat torch re form' sal'low drag'gle	4 ci gar' ce'dar finch clinch ca'lyx
5 sul'len hum'bug fear'ful brace'let pal'try	6 clar'et be have' med'al bick'er hor'ror	7 bu'gle check'er na'ked nos'tril pad'dle	8 text maul frig'id o'val col'ic
9 puck'er mus'ty pal'let net'ting pan'ther	10 grudge me'ter gar'lic perch pet'tish	11 cor'al in firm' cra vat' fid'dle gig'gle	12 hos'tler chan'nel pul'pit nudge gra'vy
13 hus'tle gar'ret in sane' in trude' fac'tion	14 pop'lar clothe en chant' eight'y hel'met	15 fam'ish pis'ton corpse ra'ven nib'ble	16 cleanse be lief' boo'by ran'sack en camp'

1 slaugh'ter re cruit' dis'ci pline haul anx'ious	2 car'riage be siege' suit'a ble tri'umph sol'emn	3 guard sen'ti nel weap'on cel'e brate a loud'	4 ter'ri fy an noy' quan'ti ty gen'er ous sym'pa thy
5 con'quer knob bou quet' per fum'er y dis ease'	6 sig'ni fy cel'lar sau'cer mus'lin pulse	7 cir'cu lar ceil'ing laun'dry brit'tle liq'uid	8 mor'tar man'tel bu'reau ex pan'sion breathe
9 ven'ti late sal'ad de li'cious throat dis ap pear'	10 mil'lion choc'o late lau'rel crea'ture rea'son a ble	11 mo'tor cous'in o'ri ole grad'u al char'ac ter	12 tongue spar'kle soar re'al ize mas'tiff
13 hound ter'ri er ex ceed'ing wan'der wrist	14 re sem'ble shrub foam e lec'tric en ti'tle	15 bub'ble trout sand'wich trol'ley skull	16 ben'e fit spec'kled cir'cle cir'cu late shep'herd

1

jui'cy
pump'kin
heav'i ly
glimpse
di'a mond

2

scis'sors
ker'o sene
mis'chief
prov'erb
fo'li age

3

breeze
mo las'ses
naugh'ty
let'tuce
seize

4

bis'cuit
por'ridge
lunch'eon
rhu'barb
re ceive'

5

wharf
veg'e ta ble
oys'ter
re lieve'
con ceal'

6

au'ger
spin'ach
ar'ti cle
war'rior
pre'vi ous

7

wrench
bush'el
for'eign
to bac'co
pos sess'

8

med'i cine
salm'on
ex haust'
dil'i gent
wretch

9

height
trou'sers
sur vey'
re lieve'
the'a ter

10

ath let'ic
ac quaint'
shrewd
awk'ward
grieve

11

prai'rie
vol un teer'
al'ma nac
sense
ob-serve'

12

am bi'tious
sal'a ry
false
o pin'ion
a shamed'

13

de ceive'
fu'ri ous
ne ces'si ty
dis guise'
pa'tri ot

14

whit'tle
per suade'
threat'en
coun'ty
dis perse'

15

sub due'
re li'ant
bril'liant
gen'er ous
mi li'tia

16

de ter'mine
rid'i cule
u'su al
re new'
a bil'i ty



